

LITERATURE CITED

- GOLDBLATT, P. 1971. Cytological and morphological studies in the southern African Iridaceae. *J. S. African Bot.* 37: 317–460.
- . 1976. Chromosome number and its significance in *Batis maritima* (Bataceae). *J. Arnold Arbor.* 57: 526–530.
- LEWIS, G. J. 1954. Some aspects of the morphology, phylogeny and taxonomy of the South African Iridaceae. *Ann. S. African Mus.* 40: 15–113.

—Peter Goldblatt, B. A. Krukoff Curator of African Botany, Missouri Botanical Garden, 2345 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.

A NEW *JACARANDA* (BIGNONIACEAE) FROM ECUADOR AND PERU

Jacaranda sparrei A. Gentry, sp. nov.

Arbor. Folia pinnatim bicomposita, plerumque 13-pinnata, pinnis 13–21-foliolatis, foliolis 1–2 cm longis, 0.5–1 cm latis, apiculatis. Flor calyce fere patelliformi, 5-dentato, corolla tubulo-campanulata supra basim angustatam arcuatam, extus puberula, staminodio exserto, antheris 1-theclatis, ovario puberulo. Fructus ignotus.

Tree; branchlets subtetragonal, very minutely puberulous, with whitish lenticels. Leaves pinnately bicomposite, usually with 13 pinnae, each pinna with a slightly winged rachis and 13–21 sessile, asymmetrically oblong leaflets, these 1–2 cm long and 0.5–1 cm wide, apiculate, glabrescent above, barbate at least along the base of midvein below. Inflorescence an open terminal panicle, puberulous. Flowers with the calyx almost patelliform, shallowly 5-dentate, ca. 2 mm long and 5 mm wide, puberulous; corolla purplish blue, tubular-campanulate above a narrow neck which is conspicuously curved and enlarged toward the base, 2.5–3 cm long, 1.1–1.3 cm wide at the mouth, the lobes small, less than 5 mm long, the whole tube puberulous outside, glabrous inside except at the stamen insertion; stamens didynamous, the anthers 1-theclate, the second theca reduced to a minute appendage, each theca 3–4 mm long, the staminode 2.5–3 cm long, subexserted, the middle third and apex glandular pubescent; ovary flattened-ovate, 2 mm long, 2 mm wide, densely puberulous. Fruit not seen.

TYPE: ECUADOR. LOJA: Between Panamerican Highway and Zumbi on road to Machala, km. 69, dry quebrada vegetation, 2100 m, 23 Sep. 1967, *Sparre 18862* (MO, holotype).

Additional collection examined: PERU. PIURA: Ayabaca, Oct. 1868, *Raymondi 1252* (USM).

This species is exactly intermediate between *J. acutifolia* H. & B. and *J. mimosifolia* D. Don on the one hand and the *J. caucana* complex on the other. It has the relatively large leaflets and pubescent ovary of *J. caucana* Pittier but the pubescent corolla tube of *J. mimosifolia*. The curvature and enlarged base of the corolla are more pronounced than in *J. acutifolia* but less so than in *J. caucana*. Neither of these species has such reduced corolla lobes nor notably exserted staminodes as

J. sparrei. *Jacaranda sparrei* is also intermediate geographically: *J. acutifolia* occurs in the dry inter-Andean valleys of Peru, while *J. caucana* occurs from the inter-Andean Cauca and Magdalena valleys of Colombia north to Costa Rica.

Supported by NSF Grant DEB75-20325 A01.

—*Alwyn H. Gentry, Missouri Botanical Garden, 2345 Tower Grove Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63110.*

PHYLLARTHON BILABIATUM: A NEW SPECIES OF BIGNONIACEAE FROM MADAGASCAR

Phyllarthron bilabiatum A. Gentry, sp. nov.—FIG. 1.

A *P. madagascariense* foliis angustis nervatura indistincta, a *P. humblotiano* calyce 5-costato, et ab ambabus foliis verticillatis et calyce bilabiato differt.

Large tree to 25 m tall and 0.7 m d.b.h., the trunk convoluted with deep vertical fissures, the branchlets subterete to subtriangular, glabrous. Leaves verticillate in 3's, of 2 superposed articles; petiole ca. 1 cm long; basal article very narrowly oblanceolate-oblong, cuneate to the base, rounded at the apex, 3.5–7 cm long, 1.5–2.2 cm wide, the second article very narrowly elliptic or elliptic-oblong, rounded at the base, obtuse to subacute or emarginate at the apex, 2–7 cm long, 1–2.6 cm wide; drying olive to gray above, brownish beneath, glabrous, coriaceous, the margins strongly revolute, the secondary nerves very obscure, hardly or not at all visible. Inflorescence a short terminal panicle, the lateral branches opposite, each with 1 or 3 flowers; bracts and bracteoles minute, deciduous. Calyx campanulate, strongly bilabiate, 12–13 mm long, 7–9 mm wide, split over $\frac{1}{3}$ its length (ca. 5 mm), with 5 conspicuous longitudinal ridges, these terminating in minute denticulations, glandular and drying with a varnished surface, otherwise glabrous. Corolla (single mature corolla seen) magenta with the top of the throat darker, the floor of the throat white with yellow ridges, tubular-infundibuliform, 4.6 cm long, ca. 1.5 cm wide at the mouth of the tube, the tube 2.6 cm long, the lobes 1.2–1.5 cm long, puberulous outside and on the lobes and floor of the tube inside, the lobes also glandular-lepidote. Stamens included, the anther thecae divaricate; pistil and disc not examined. Fruit unknown.

TYPE: MADAGASCAR. DIEGO-SUAREZ: Tsaratanana Massif, trail up S ridge of Maramokotro, Andohanisambirano, 2,000–2,500 m, montane cloud forest, 9 May 1974, *Gentry 11612* [MO, holotype; P, TAN, Service Forestière (Madagascar), isotypes].

Phyllarthron bilabiatum is most closely related to *P. madagascariense* (Boj.) K. Schum. and *P. humblotianum* Perrier. Its strongly 5-ribbed calyx suggests the former. Its narrow leaves with indistinct venation and revolute margins suggest the latter. Neither of these species has whorled leaves. The leaves of *P. bilabiatum* are conspicuously decurrent so that its branchlets appear almost triangular